The House Refuses to Resmirch the Contestee's Record-The "Irrepressible" Riddleberger Torments His More Dignified Brother Solons-Senater Flatt Talks.

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate yesterday were several from all parts of the country in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia; also for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors; for an international copyright law; for the issue of fractional currency supplemental to silver coins and for use in the mails, and against legislation adverse to sending reprints of novels through the malls at second class rates.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the

following:
To provide an additional mode of taking depositions of witnesses in cases pending in the courts of the United States.
To incorporate the Washington Cable and Electric Rallway and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hoar, from the select committee on Mr. Hoar, from the select committee on the celebration of the centennial of the constitution, reported a joint resolution providing, "in addition to such other celebration as may hereafter be provided for, that the two liouses of Congress shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives; that the Chief Justice of the United States shall deliver an oration; and that the President of the United States, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet, the executive of the several states and territories, and such other persons as may hereafter be dethe several states and territories, and such other persons as may hereafter be determined upon, shall be invited to attend."
There was considerable discussion on the resolution, in which Mr. Hoar, Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Hale participated, said the latter gentleman took advantage of the occasion to natter some opinions which were intended to belittle the city of Washington.
The debate having run on a line that involved international affairs, Mr. Riddleberger endeavored to secure consideration for his resolution calling for the public discussion of the treaty with Great Britain, which is pending as executive business. He asked the chairman of the committee caloreign relations (Mr. Sherman) whether be would not now rise and tell the people what was in the proposed amendment to that treaty.

that treaty.

Mr. Sherman said that he felt it his duty

what was in the proposed amendment to that treaty.

Mr. Sherman said that he felt it his duty to make a point of order on the senator from Virginia; he did so with great reductance. He could not—would not violate the rules of the Senate. It was as much as if the senator had asked him whether he would steal, or rob, or do anything wrong, or against the law.

The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, said that the point of order raised by the senator from Onio was one which he felt called upon to decide. The Senate in its legislative capacity and the Senate in its executive capacity are the same body, but their functions are essentially separate and distinct. The proceedings in each capacity are separately journalized; the records are separately kept. The transactions and proceedings in legislative session cannot be reached by the Senate in executive session. The proceedings and transactions in executive assesion, being separately recorded and journalized, are not the subject of discussion in legislative session. It is a violation of the violate of the Senate to refer in legislative session to any matter on the executive calendar until the injunction of secreey is removed. The chair therefore holds that the senator from Virginia, in referring to any matters in executive session, when the Senate is sitting with open doors, is clearly in violation of the rules of the Senate, and the senator can only be permitted to proceed in order. The enforcement of the rules is intrusted to the chair, and the chair will endeavor if supported by the Senate; to see that order is not violated, and that the rules are strictly obeyed. The senator from Virginia will proceed in order.

Mr. Riddleberger said that he would do so if be could, but he did not think that atything he had done in the Senate justified the observations of the chair. Still, in order to be in order, he would accept the miles.

order to be in order, he would accept the

ruling.

He accused Senator Sherman of violating the rules of the Senate when he wrote to the Detroit Club stating how he (Mr. Sherman) would vote on the confirmation of Mr. Lamar, and went on to appeal to the Senate to consider the amendment in open

attacon.

Mr. Pugh, from the judiciary committee, reported back, adversely, the bill for the retirement of judges of the district and official courts of the United States on account of disability.

of disability.

Mr. Sawyer called up, and the Senate passed, the bill to amend the postal laws so that newspapers now sent free of postage to persons residing within the county of publication may be sent to persons living in other counties when they receive them at postoffices within the county of publication.

Upon motion of Mr. Saulsbury, Senate joint resolution relating to international colorer was taken up, and Mr. Saulsbury sourcesed the Senate. He quoted from the report of Edward Atkinson the portions disclosing the conclusions of that gentleman that European governments are not likely to be induced in the near future to take action in senate to aliver colorer.

that European governments are not likely to be induced in the near future to take action in respect to silver coinage.

The resolution was, at the request of Mr. Beck, permitted to lie on the table.

Senator Riddleberger said he had in his hand a copy of the treaty between Pruesia and Riussia, which, if the chairman would allow him to put upon the record, would, he thought, come in very well at this time. He wished it to be understood that the pencil marks upon the copy were not a part of the treaty. He, therefore, sent to the clerk's desk a document.

The chair remarked that he did not understand what disposition the senator from Virginia wished to have made of the document, to which Mr. Riddleberger replied that it was immaterial what disposition was made of it. He only wished to get it before the country. It was therefore placed upon the table.

Taken irs connection with Mr. Riddleberger's previous remarks, it is assumed the paper is similar in its provisions to the British treaty which Mr. Riddleberger is anxious to have discussed in public. It is a treaty alrowed in St. Petersburg Jan. 13.

the paper is similar in its provisions to the British treaty which Mr. Riddleberger is anxious to have discussed in public. It is a treaty algored in St. Petersburg Jan. 13, 1885, by the envoy of Prussia agreelog on the part of the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia to propositions which had been the subject of a praylous understanding between the two governments, and were to serve as a basis for the extradition of malefactors. By these propositions Prussia agrees to deliver up Russian subjects accused or indicted of any one of a number of crimes or miedemeanors, "or having in view their execution, if these crimes and misdemeanors have been directed against his majesty the emperor of Russia or the members of his family." The crimes enumerated are murder, assault, bodily injury, voluntary deprivation of individual liberty, outrages, assassination or attempt at that crime, preparation or possession of dynamite or other explosive materials. In other cases where extradition shall be demanded, the demand shall be taken under consideration by Prussia, and if nothing opposes it shall be granted. The following, which is article 3 of the document, bears significant pencil marks: "The fact that the crime or misdemeanor on account of which extradition is demanded, has been committed for a political purpose shall, in no case, serve as a reason for refusing the extradition." The document bears the following note in pencil at the end: "Similar treaty has since been negotiated between Russia and Great Britain was signed Feb. 2, 1885."

The Blair educational bill having been laid before the Senate was temporarily laid aside at the request of Mr. Platt, who proceeded to address the Senate upon the President's measage.

Before the speech was concluded Mr. Platt (4.40) vielded to Mr. Mgadarania

President's message.

Before the speech was concluded Mr. Platt (at 4:30) yielded to Mr. Manderson's motion to go into executive session, and when the doors were opened (at 5:30) the Senate adjourned.

Immediately after the House had been called to order Mr. White, of New York, rose to a question of privilege and had read a report of a special to the New York Tribunt, which stated that "Deacon" White

bas a private wire, one end of which is in the corridor of the House and the other end in his business office in New York; that he is constantly sending and receiving messages over this wire, and while occupying a seat in the House knows exactly what is going on in his office. This wire, says the special, costs Mr. White many thousands of dollars a year, while no one knows how much more the privilege of sitting in the House costs him. Ar. White said as there was in the article something which to a hyperesthetic mind might be constitued as a reflection upon his character as a member of the House he would read a special dispatch which he had sent to the Brooklyn papers. In this dispatch Mr. White denies emphatically that he has a special wire between Washington and New York. He refers to the fact that the Tribune article was copied in several other papers, notably the Louisville Counter, Journal, which thus gave "a free trade en dorsement to a highly protected ile." [Laughter.] There was not the slightest foundation for the story outside of the imagination of a sensational paragrapher. He stated that the Tribune of yesterday published a denial of the story and expresses the hope that the free trade wing will be as just, and see if the whole party combined can overtake this lie, which had one week's start. [Laughter.]

start. [Laughter.] Under the call of states the followin bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:
By Mr. Chipman, of Michigan: Resolu-tions of the Detroit board of trade in fayor

of a postal telegraph.

By Mr. Morrow, of California: Providing for the exchange of worn, defaced, or mutilated fractional silver coin for new

mutilated fractional sliver coin for new and unworn coin.

By Mr. Granger, of Connecticut: Directing the commissioner of fish and fisheries to make luquiry into the destruction of oysters by star fish.

By Mr. Lawler, of Illinois: To protect the consumers of butter by requiring wholesale dealers to pay an annual tax of \$500, and retail dealers to pay an annual tax of \$1.

Also to repeal the eleomargarine tax.

By Mr. Milliken, of Maloe: To purchase a site for a postolice in Washington. Also a resolution directing the Secretary of the Tre sury to make a thorough investigation

Tre surv to make a thorough Inveof the so called sugar trust in New York

or the so called sugar trust in New York ciry.

By Mr. Compton, of Maryland: For a public building at Annapolis.

By Mr. Hunderson, of North Carolina: To divide the surplus money in the treasury on the lat of July, 1888, among the several states and territories, to be used in aid of common schools.

By Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio: To extend the trade and commence of the United

the trade and commerce of the United States and to provide a full reciprocity be-tween the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

of Canada.

Also (by request): To create a board of
education in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania: To increase the salaries of United States circuit crease the salaries of United States circuit and district court judges. By Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia: For a public building at Roanoke, Va. By Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio: Joint resolu-tions of the Ohio legislature indorsing pro-

Speaker Carlisle entered the chamber and assumed the gavel, amid loud applause from both sides of the House. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, offered the fol-Resoluted. That the thanks of this House be granted to the Hon. S. S. Cox for the courteous, just, and importial manner in which be presided over its deliberations as Speaker protem, during the absence of the Speaker and for his expeditious and satisfactory dispatch of public business.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Cox was tendered a round of applause.
In respone to cries of "speech, speech,'
Mr. Cox said:

Mr. Cox said:

During your lameatable absence, Mr. Speaker, it pleased the gentlemen to make me your forms tends. I thank the gentlemen on both sides for their uniform good temper and for their forbearance toward one who was called tresh from the depote to perform the perplexing duties of the speakership. I had not an opportunity to thank the gentlemen at the time was elected, but I do so now, and I tender them my heartlest acknowledgements. [Applause,]

The House then resumed the consideraof the Lowry-White contested election of the Lowiy-make tion case.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, submitted an argument in support of the sitting member; and Mr. O'Neall, of Indiana, contended that the seat should be awarded to the con-

that the seat should be awarded to the contestant.

Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, differed from the majority of the committee on elections in the conclusion of law at which it had arrived. That conclusion was that the record was the only proof of naturallization—a very dangerous doctrine to lay down. He contended that naturalization could be proven by parole, and he thought that Mr. White had given satisfactory proof that he had takes out his papers. If there was any doubt about it, he (Mr. Collins) would give White and his constituents the benefit of that doubt. The contestee might have been foolish in some of his actions, but they did not always elect a Solomon from the twelfth district of Indiana. [Laughter.]

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, opposed the majority resolution, which, he said, saked him to overthrow the will of the people of the twelfth district of indiana, and imperil the rights of handeres of thousands of naturalized citizens.

saked him to overtinow the will of the people of the 'welfth district of indiana, and imperii the rights of handreds of thousands of naturalized citizens.

Mesers. Houk, Oates, Davis, and Lodgo also addressed themselves to the ifonse on the resolutions presented by the majority and minority.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, the chairman of the electoins committee, closed the debate. He said that the House had listened to the most marvelous exposition of law that had ever been heard. The propositions made by some of the gentlemen were starting to any lawyer at all familiar with the principles of law. He challenged any gentleman to produce a single case where any respectable court had held that naturalization could be proved by parole. To take that position would be absolutely destructive of the character of that court.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Crisp moved the previous question upon the resolution submitted by the majority of the committee.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, moved as a sub-

Crisp moved the previous quasars the resolution submitted by the majority of the committee.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, moved as a substitute the resolution presented by the minority, declaring the sitting member (White) entitled to the seat.

The substitute was agreed to—yeas 187, 1874 187.

nays 105.
The following Democrats voted in the The following Democrats voted in the the affirmative, with the Republicans: Anderson of III., Biggas, Bliss, Bryce, Burnes, Burnett, Bynum, T. J. Campbell of N. Y., Chipman, Cockran, Collins, Compton, Culberson, Dockery, Enloc, Fieher, Ford, Forney, Glass, Hare, Laffoon, Lanham, MacDonald, Mahoney, McAdoo, McKinney, McShane, Merriman, Neal, Nichols, O'Neil of Mo., Phelan, Randall, Raynor, Rowland, Ruski, Sayers, Shively, Sowden, Springer, Stewart of Tex., Stone of Mo., Tarsney, Tillman, Weaver, Whiting, and Wilson of Min.

The resolution, as amended by the substitute, was then agreed to, thus confirming

The resolution, as amended by the substitute, was then agreed to, thus confirming White's title to the seat.

Mr. Tarsney of Michigan from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to require the testing of chains and suchors. House Calender.

The House then, at 5:20, adjourned.

Bitter Bread.

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagregable, bitter tante. This taste follows the use of sli im pure baking powders, and is caused either in pure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing atom introduced to make a cheen article, by the impure and adulter-sted character of other ingredients used, or from the innorance of their manufacturers of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuant formed of lime, earth, atom, or other deleterious matters, not atways, though fraquently, astable in the food, and by all physicians classed as injustous to health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this sections defect. In its use no residualm is left, and the loss raised by it is always sweet, light, and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is became it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifiedly combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkalito act upon and desirally combined in exactly the largest amount of raising power. We are luctified in this assertion from the unpublished statements made by the governmental chemists, who, after thorough and exhaustive tests, recommend the "Royal" for government one because of its superiority ever all others in purity, strength, and wholesomenes.

Looking after Jesse Bennett's Land. The register's onice is in receipt of a tester from a lady at Wanstead, Ont. asking the officials to search the records and see if one less Bennett, who died about fifty years ago, had left any land or money in any of the coultern sister, and to so inform the writer, The register's office is in receipt of a tester from a lady at Wanstead, Out., asking the of-

WITHOUT WARRANT OF LAW. Decision in Which Over Ten Thousand

Persons Are Interested An interesting question in regard to the action of the Treasury Department in paying the judgments of the court of commisioners of Alabama claims was decided by the court of claims yesterday. The total aggregate of judgments of the first class was \$3,950,948, and the balance applicable to the payment provata of judgments on claims of payment provata of judgments on claims of the second class was \$5,088,004. Against this last mentioned sum, however, the first comtroller of the treasury charged the sum of \$240,308 "for expenses of tribunal of arbitration at Geneva," and deducted that amount provata from each of the judgment creditors. The amount actually distributed was therefore only \$5,730,306. The court decided that the action of the comptroller was without warrant of law, and directed judgment for the claimants in the case presented—W. S. Weld and others—for the full amount withheld. It is estimated that over 10,000 persons are interested in this question.

Wants His \$500 Note Back. Chester Goodrich, by the attorney, C. Storrs, has filed a bill against Naman Sprague and hers to cancel a deed of trust and for an others to cancel a deed of trust and for an injunction. The complainant claims that on Oct. 25, 1857, he gave a note to defendant for 255 for ten days, and to secure the defendant sgainst loss he placed in his hands as collateral a note for \$250 for three rears, secured by a deed of trust; that he has offered to pay the said note for \$55, and Sprague claims to have sold the \$300 note. He now seeks a discovery and an injunction to prevent further disposition of the note and deed of trust.

James E. Lysie, alias John E. Lysie, who, wirile out on hall pending trial for obtaining wirtle out on ball pending trial for obtaining money by faise pretenses, skipped to Phila delphia, was yesterday morning brought back from there by a deputy marshal, on a bench warrant is-tued by Justice Montgomery. In the atternrom he was brought into the criminal courtland on motion of Attorney Lipscomb the forfeiture of recognizance was set aside. His bondsman then surrendered him to the court and he was committed to fail.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses have been sued: Robert Roane and Minuic Snowden issued; Robert Roane and Minuic Snowleen Joebius Jackson and Marina Jackson; Jas. II. Chapman, of Salem, Roanoke county, Va., and Lizare P. Thompson, of Totamouth, Va.; El-ward Lloyd; of Fort fizandall, Dass, and Katte E. Thompson, of this city; Joshua M. Dorest and Hosey M. Greene; John Smith and Louisa Templer; William Stewart and Amelia Good-all.

"Friendship" Brings \$85,000. Paymaster Wm. J. Thompson has sold to Mrs. Anastasia Patton seventy acros of land just outside of and to the west of Tenleytown It is the property known as "Friendship," and the consideration is said to have been \$1,200 per acre, or \$5,000 for the tract. An old-time country mansion with large rooms, wide halls, and queerly-carred oaken done is on the

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Supreme Court,-In Supreme Court of the United States yesterday the follow-ng business was transacted: United States vs. Douglas Smith. Opinion

Mr. Justice Field answering questions in the gative. The other business transacted was the fol-

The other business transacted was the following:

No.140, Lambert N. Hopkins et al., plaintiff in error, vs. W. C. Orr et al. In error to the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico. Judgment ashraced with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 141. The District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Hugh L. Gallaher et al. Appeal from the court of claims. Judgment ashraced, Opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

No. 505. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Augusius H. Garland, Attorney General et al. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Naryland. Decree ashraced with costs. Obinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 50, Susan C. Knight, &c., appellant, vs. James W. Pastor. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Decree ashraced with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

No. 1134. The Etna Life Insurance Company, &c., appellant, vs. the town of Middleport, No. 1155. The Etna Life Insurance Company, &c., appellant, vs. the town of Middleport, Appeals from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Decree ashrace Company, &c., appellant, vs. the town of Middleport. No. 1156. The Etna Life Insurance Company, &c., appellant, vs. the town of Middle Appeals from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Decrees ashraced with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 50, Spencer Trask, appellant, vs.

Miler.

No. 39. Spencer Trask, appellant, vs. the Jacksonville, Pensacoin and Mobile Railroad Company et al. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States, for the northern district of Florida. Becree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Walls.

No. 859. Pierre Fayalle et al., appellants, vs. the Texas Factis Railway Columbus. Appeal from the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Bismissed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Walls.

No. 1888 Laura E Fremch, plainted in error, vs. Moses Hopkins and James Mee In error to the supreme court of the spite of California. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Walls.

No. 1888 Laura E Fremch, plainted in error, vs. Their Justice Walls.

No. 1898 Hour A. Marsh et al., plainted in error, vs. Their Justice Walls.

No. 1898 Hour A. Marsh et al., plainted in error, vs. Their Justice Walls.

No. 1808 Hour A. Marsh et al., plainted in error, vs. Their Justice Walls.

No. 1808 Hour A. Marsh et al., plainted in error, vs. The Edge of Fort Sout. Morion for error vs. The Edge of Fort Sout. Morion for error vs. The Edge of Fort Sout. Morion for error vs. The Edge of Fort Sout. Morion for error vs. The Edge of the Part of th

"Histories make ment wise, pools wilty."
But what in the world does a man want with
either when he has aprained his anxie. No,
sir; not these, not these, live him is used
bottle of Salvation Oil. The greatest cure or
earth for pain.

CITY ITEMS.

Howland Destal Association, fill Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Fennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland. M. D. C. H. Howland, P. D. S., surject, operative, and mechanical denlists. Extractions, under nitrons oxide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 50 centsfextra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extrected at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 45,000 persons. Artificial teeth 57 per set. Gold, amaigam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

BERRELEY, a pure rye whisky, the test on the market for the price, \$4 per gallon, \$1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Therp, \$18 F street northwest.

THE MARKET MUCH STRONGER Prices Fractionally Higher Than Last

Week's Closing. New York, Feb. 6.—The stock market, which, though dull, displayed undoubted strength to-day, and that in the face of un-favorable advices from several sources, and prices are left fractionally higher in most favorable advices from several sources, and prices are left fractionally higher in most cases. The news of the morning was calculated to have a very depressing effect upon values, and the reports from the other side of the water caused free selling by European houses, but there were supporting orders in the market, and more general commission orders than have been placed on any day during the past six months. The extraordinary demand for stocks in the losal crowd, and the liberal borrowing indicated a very heavy short interest in all the active stocks, and purchasing for both sides of the account keps the market slowly moving upward. The later advices from Europe also had a reassuring effect upon the foreigners, and they in turn became buyers, while the unfavorable aspects of the Reading strike and the railroad war in the northwest, whose very fercences indicates that it will be of short duration and little effect, was made upon the stocks most interested.

Prices at the opening were down from \$10 to \$20 per cent, and with the exception of Missouri Pacific and Northwestern, the entire list squickly railied, but after advancing small fractions became dull and listless, Western Union assumed the lead toward noon, and further gains were recorded. In the afternoon marked weakness was developed in Union Pacific, the traders selling it down until a stop order was reached, when they jumped on it and forced it down over 1 per cent. When the pressure was removed, however, it reacted, and its final change is insignificant. A firm tone marked the dealings for the entire day, and the close was duil, but firm at about the best prices reached, and its final change is unsignificant. A firm tone marked the dealings for the entire day, and the close was duil, but firm at about the best prices reached, when they jumped on it and forced it down over 1 ber cent. When the pressure was removed, however, it reacted, and its final change is unsignificant. A firm tone marked the dealings for the entire day, and the close was duil, but

steady. State bonds neglected.

Treasury balances—Colo, \$107.188.00: currency, \$11,372.131.

The following were the closing bid quotations to-day.

48, coup, 1254; 48, 107.4; Pac. 58 of 96, 120; Dist. Col. \$159. 116; tida. 78, cold 195. La Colle, 196.; 48, 107.4; Pac. 58 of 96, 120; Dist. Col. \$159. 116; tida. 78, cold 195. La Colle, 196.; 106; 40, 58, 191; transessee new; 68, 110; do. 58, 191; do. 38, 609; N. C. Colle, 197; do. 68, 191; do. 38, 609; N. C. Colle, 197; do. 68, 191; do. 38, 609; N. C. Colle, 197; do. 68, 191; do. 38, 609; N. C. Collego, 198; do. 68, 191; do. 69, 191; do. 68, 601; Northern Pac. firsts, 115; do. 69; do. 68, 601; Northern Pac. firsts, 115; do. 68, 601; Northern Pac. 191; Alton and T. H. Faul con. 1259; St. L. and San Fran., 114; St. Faul con. 1259; St. F. C., and Pac. 181; lis Southern Frac. Col. firsts, 113; T. F. R. G. & C. 68; Northern Pac. 191; Alton and T. H. S. do. 1964, 197; do. 198; St. L. and San Fran., 114; St. Go. 1964, 197; do. 198; St. L. and Alton and T. H. S. do. 1964, 197; do. 198; Alton and T. H. S. do. 1964, 197; do. 198; Alton and T. H. S. do. 1964, 197; do. 198; Alton and T. H. S. do. 1964, 197; do. 198; Alton and C. do. 198; Ches, and Onlo, 191; Chiesgo and Alton, 188; do. 1964, 192; Del. and Hud. 1994; Del. & Lark. 180; Den. & R. G. 214; Erie, 51; do. pd. 197; do. 198; M. Sansas & Texas, 164; L. E. & W. 15; Lake & Shore, 191; L. R. R. M. Nash., 59; M. & L. L. E. & W. 15; Lake & Shore, 191; Alton and Char., 80; Mo. 201; 191; do. pd. 41; N. Y. Cen., 192; M. Charge and St. L. 199; do. pfd., 191; do. pfd., 1

Grain and Provisions Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, corner, Ninth and F streets:

Wheat— Opig. Higb. Low. Clsg

High. 26% 76% 52% mary.... 33 53 32%

Washington Stock Exchange.
The following list of the most active stocks deal non the Washington Stock Exchange is furnishe by Neers. Bell & Co., Bankers, No. 1-37 Pennsyl

3	February 6, 1885.	27/200	and the same
1	District Columbia Bonds.	151.1.	Asked.
1	68, 1891 Per Impt., gold	106	107
ı	78, '91, Per. Impt., currency	166	111
1	7s, 1892, Market Stock, currency	110	111
1	es, '92, 20-year funding, gold	10:13	107
1	Se. '99, 26-year funding, gold	100	
ı	Te. '92, Market Stock, currency	125	
1	6s, 1902, 36-year funding, gold	122	
1	78, 1803, Water Stock . currency	127	1000
Ì	A.65a, 1924, Funding, currency.	117	115
ı	Overdue Greenback St	96	97
ı	Mustellaneous Bonds:	N.C.	177.0
ı	Weshington and Giwn, R. R. Co		112
	Masonic Hall bonds	160	***
d	Wash, Market Co, bonds	115%	1111
1	Want, Market Co. Donder	57	
1	Wash. Lt. inf. 1st mortgage.	119%	121
u	Washington Gas Light Co. bonds	449.00	141
9	National Bank Stocks:	mark 1	200
١	Bank of Washington 100.	107	
И	Bank of Republic	107	125411
ı	Metropolitan196	196	167
H	Central	2011	214
ł	Becoud 160	12)	128
ľ	Farmers and Mechanics, 100		100
	Catherne' 100	1164	
	Columbia		115
	Washington and Georgetown 56	#18:	\$19h-
	Melapalitan	104	111476
	Commbia	30	33.77
	Caritol and North O street 56	1111	93
	Piremen's 10 10	17	***
	Franklin 25	38	41
	Metropolitan 50	30	10000
	National Union 9	18	2111
	Arlington 100	155	160
	Cercoran5e.,	59	6.5
	Columbia	124	134
	German American 100	100	
	Potomac25	64	****
	Rices		6 40
	Gas and Electric Light Stocks:		
	Washington Gas 20	56 V4	3714
	Georgetown Gas 25	45	59
	U. S. Electric Light	70	****
	Pennsylvania		40
	Chesapeake and Potomac 100	764	80
	Miscellaneous Stocks:		
	Washington Market Company		20
	Washington Brick Machine Co 100	215	25 a
	Great Falls Ice Company 100	110	140

Baltimore Produce Market-Feb, G.

Baltimore Produce Market—Feb. 6.

COTTON casy and duli: middling, 10142.
FLOUR steady and quiet: Howard street and western super, \$2.5562.75; do, extra, \$3.006 \$83.75; do, family \$1.0064.10; city mile super, \$2.5562.75; do, extra, \$3.006 \$83.75; do, family \$1.0064.10; city mile super, \$2.5562.75; do, family \$1.0063.75; do, Riobraudy, \$4.7565.00; Palapaco superlative patent \$2.65; do, family, \$5.36.

V. HEAT—Southern steady and quiet; red, 90 of comber, \$0.0681.00; western casy and 11, No.2, winter red spot and Fobruary, \$5.50 di, March, \$0.3690; May, \$2.5695; cold, CORN—Southern casier and quiet; white, \$0.0690; (e) \$1.000; (e) \$1.000

#15.09.
PROVISIONS steady, with moderate in-putry-Mess perk \$15.75. Bulk meats—Shoul-ders and clear rib sides, packed, 75854c. Bacon—Shoulders, 716855c; clear rib sides, 94c; hans, 128125c, bard—refued, 8746. HUTTER steady; western packed, 19#230; creamers, 24851c.

reamers, 208-316. EGGS dull: fresh, 208-21c; limed, 108-15c. PETROLEUM steady—refined, 754c. COPTEE nominal—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 168 100 a. SUGAR slendy—A soft, 7 1-160; copper refined firm 136 160; WHISKY firm, \$1,10 91,21. EALTHOUR, Fob. 6.—Virginia sixes, past due coulons, 61; do. new 2s, 63; dq. 10-40s, 35% old

'After the Democratic Convention. Next week the Tammany Hall delegation Demogratic national convention for the metropolis. The committee consists of Presi-dent George H. Forster, Robert E. Dayo, and Gen. John Gochrane.

DIED.

STEWART- on Feb. 6, 1888, at 9.15 p. m., ther a short illness. Harelle E., beloved magneter of John C. and Ella B. Stewart, aged 22 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral Breenher. UNDERTABERS.

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A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Body of a Young Colored Boy Found in Rock Creek.

John H. Daws, a 11-year old colored boy, was reported to the police Sunday night ns missing from his home in Bisgden's alley. The siarm was given to the several stations to be on the lookout for him. The police last night in Georgetown were not fied that the body of a colored boy had been found floating in Rock creek, near P street. The body proved to be that of young Daws. His death is a mystery to the police. There was no reason for him to act rashly, and he was too young to be foully dealt with. The officers examined the body very carefully, but no trace of an injury or blow could be seen. The coroner will to-day try to find out some reason for the body sat yith the supposition is that he was trying to silde on the ice, broke through it, and was drowned. The body was removed to his brother's house, 1005 Tweifth street northwest. ns missing from his home in Blagden's



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How a Dying Child Was Saved!

Cickno, Hamilton Co., Ism., Sept. 19, ISE.— The following is a true account of what your 8. S. S. hasdone for our little daughter, Hazel, now four years old. When 12 months old a hump appeared on her heel, which showly grew larger. The family physician thought it was caused by a piece of broken glass or needle, but failed to bring anything to light. The child became feebler all the time, seeming to lose the use of her leg, and finally quit walk-ing entirely. The middle flager and thumb tose the use of her leg, and flually quit waiking entirely. The middle fluger and thirm of efficient and became enlarged, the flesh becoming hard. The hip joints became involved, so that when seventeen months old she could not stand, having lost the use of leg and arm. Partial curvature of the spine also followed. The nervous system was wrecked, nuncles contracted, and there was general wasting of flesh and muscle. At eighteen months of age size was placed under the treatment of a prominent physician of Boston, Bass., but at the end of ten months she had declined to such a degree that she was in a dying condition. This was in April, 1985 We took the child away not knowing what to do. In this dreadful dilemma we were over-persuaded by friends to fry "one bottle" of Swirt's Sricine, which we did, and over-persuaded by friends to try "one bot tie" of Swip's Specime, which we did, and before it had all been taken we saw a change for the better in her symptoms. We kept it up, and have done so to this day, and will keep it up, if the Lord wills, for many days to come, for it has brought one dying Harel to life, to vigor, to strength and health again. The ashen hue of her checks has changed to a rosy that. She is able to walk may be is ler languor and metanciody have passed 6way, and she is now a little, wherful, happy rompling child. Shealth you when to in crease your restimentals of proof of the virtue of 8, 8, cor manner and what we have said is but a portion of what we take the wested have said is but a portion of what we owe to you, should you wish to use them. Einsly yours,
EEN, P. Swipp,
GENTRYEE E. NOOFF,

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